

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Year ..... 6 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year ...... 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 70 Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Parts-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucinea.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### Democracy's Three Chances.

The coldest of judgments on the campaign of 1900, the gambler's, was said yesterday to favor overwhelmingly the chances of McKinley; the betting was 4 to 1 on the Republican ticket. Yet Democratic victory may come in three ways.

Perhaps Gold Democrats, office seekers mainly, ancinting themselves with pretence that the Republican Currency law is a sufficient bulwark against the renewed Democratic pledge of 16 to 1, may slip back into their old party in numbers great enough to reverse the election of 1896.

Possibly CARL SCHURZ, EDWARD ATKINson and their kind may, by their Anti-Imperialist appeals, prejudice enough voters against the Administration's steadfast upholding of the flag and American expansion to turn the scale in BRYAN's favor.

Finally, there is the Chicago platform, reaffirmed at Kansas City in all its evil redness. Although this monstrous programme has once been overwhelmingly defeated there is at least an ominous precedent for its triumph.

It is conceivable that the rage against wealth and social order which in 1892, behind the champion of Homestead, GROVER CLEVELAND, flamed up with intensity that blinded reason and vengefully consumed the very prosperity that all were then rejoicing in, may, with BRYAN carrying the torch, be roused to shake again and harder the very foundations of business.

Thus Humbug, SCHUBZ and Anarchy are the Democratic party's three hopes.

It is highly improbable that any or all of them can elect BRYAN; yet the great body of United States citizens must face squarely the possibility of such a national misfortune, and put into their coming conflict with the Democracy's foolish, false and vicious reasoning, the wisdom, the seriousness, the patriotism and the energy that are de- the day. They all have belonged among the manded of them when the country is in extreme and imminent danger.

## The New Political Conditions.

Published expressiona by prominent representatives of Gold Democrats in all parts of the Union indicate t at their attitude in this canvass is to be the same as it was in 1896. That is, the great majority plank was in final debate, Mr. HILL's state a question of transportation. There is of them will support Mr McKinley squarely of mind, morals and partisanship was the question of replacing them in the Philtia only available means of averting the disastrous silver policy of BRYAN. A minority, it is true, composed more especially of Southern men, of whom Col. WAT-TERSON of Kentucky is an example, have gone over to BRYAN, under the pressure of the dominant political sentiment about them. Possibly also there will be a third ticket put up to satisfy others who had rather throw away their votes than support a Republican candidate; but, as it was in 1896, comparatively little of such unreasonableness will remain when the day

for voting comes. The attempts which will be made to restore the old partisan conditions by forcing into prominence other issues than that of the currency cannot be successful. Every intelligent man knows that the partisan division previous to 1896 has no applicability to this issue between gold and silver and cannot be resumed until after that question is out of the way. Their position toward the present monetary standard now makes the only vital distinction between the two political forces which are contending for the supremacy, and the mere partisan names they bear are of no real significance otherwise. The only "imperialism" feared by sensible Democrats opposed to the 16-to-1 policy is that of the stubborn will which compelled the Democratic party to render absolute sub-

mission to it at Kansas City. The great support which the Democratic party received in 1896, as a consequence of the successful combination it then made with all the silver elements in every party, rendered inevitable a repetition of the experiment in 1900. That it was only nominally a Democratic movement was proved by BRYAN's getting a million more votes than the Democratic party alone had ever received, though it was estimated that he lost as large a number of distinctively Democratic votes. It was a political combination which worked more successfully than any other in our history; and it has been kept up in the four years since with unparalleled persistency, so that now Popul ists, Silver Democrats, and Silver Republicans are united in support of BEYAN even more firmly and resolutely than they were in 1896. Behind him, therefore, is not the Democratic party as it had been historically, but a new political association composed of the revolutionary elements of all parties working not for victory at the polls merely, but with the fanatical determination to revolutionize the currency and financial legislation of the nation. A counter-combination of political forces to overcome this new and dangerous fusion is obviously as necessary now as it was four

Moreover, the influences operating to prevent the consolidation of the opposition to the party of BRYAN are much less potent at present than they were in 1896. The 16-to-1 proposition has been thoroughly debated. Everybody understands it now, and the prosperity of the last four years has disposed of the Bryan argument effectually by practical demonstration. It does not need to be threshed over again. Its fallacies and the direful consequences which would follow an attempt to reduce it to practice in legislation have been brought home to the intelligence of men more and more as time has passed. The question is not discussed, for it is settled. In 1896

this year, for all men have taken their sides on the question definitely. The man who tenness. The two are in diametrical political opposition, however close may have been | lacks. their political agreement before this issue was raised.

Consequently confidence in the defeat of the Bryan movement is far greater now th n it was i 1896. Here i New York will be on the 16-to-1 issue and not according | HEWITT. to former partisan attachments. The doubt that prevailed in 1896, lest mere partisan prejudice should prevent political unit in behalf of gold, seems to have disappeared.

The only danger feared now is political lassitude due to the quieting of dread of the possibility of BRYAN's election; but before next November there will be excitement

## Bryan and Wealth.

At 1:30 A. M., July 7, the Montana delegation to the Kansas City Convention arrived in Lincoln, Neb., and woke it up with bands and cheers. The delegates took a trolley car and rode to Mr. BRYAN's house. The statesman got up and dressed and made these remarks, the reading of which is calculated to make any sane man

rub his eyes and wonder if he is awake: " I don't believe the Republican party will carry single State. I shall not concede them a State th year, not even Vermont. It is only a question which State in the Union will give the largest Democratic majority The Republican party is the party of wealth; so why should not Democracy win?

The passionate fanaticism of Bryanism ould hardly rise to a whiter heat. Passing over the wild predictions, what shall we say of a man who in the presence of a delegation whose "Angel" is the Hon. WILLIAM A. CLARK, one of the richest men in the country, avers that the Republican party is the party of wealth; wealth, in the estimation of Mr. BRYAN, being a crime?

But in another sense than Mr. BRYAN'S the Republican party is the party of wealth. It is the defence of property, of wages, of savings, of the rewards of labor and industry and skill, against the proscriptive policy of the Bryan Trust. Every man and woman that earns or that saves would be injured by the success of the party or collection of parties that seeks to debase the currency, to fine accumulation. To the men and women whose especial champion Mr. BRYAN professes to be, "the producing classes" as he calls them, thesellers of their labor day by day or week by week. his financial ideas would bring especial to the party of BRYAN and free silver at injury. They are the great creditors; collectively they are the great capitalists.

The flerce energy with which Mr. BRYAN pursues wealth will bring against him a saner and surer energy, the deep and powerful resistance of the millions whose prosperity he attacks.

## A Four-Cornered Study. We present four varieties of politicians

as special subjects of profitable study for

In 1896 the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL went to Chicago at the head of a delegation of the present gold standard is essential to tences of his anti-platform speech

"I am a Democrat, but not a revolutionist." "Was it wise to assail the Supreme Court of your country? I will not follow such a revolutionary step

When the Bryan platform was adopted Mr. HILL's feeling of rebellion against it was strong enough to prevent him from publicly speaking for BRYAN, but he voted for him. This year Mr. HILL went to Kansas City, not to eliminate free silver from the Democratic programme, for that he knew to be hopeless, but to cover it with the cloak of "reaffirmation," the rest of the platform being accepted without criticism. Again the New York statesman failed. He was beaten as utterly as he was in 1896. But he says he is "reasonably satisfied" with the results, and that he will not only vote for the ticket but speak for it. Plainly, Mr. HILL's earlier objection to what he so strenuously protested against four years ago was on the ground of expediency merely. Mr. HILL has nothing to do with the principles of politics. He is for his party's name and for nothing else. If the conventions of Philadelphia and Kansas City had formally exchanged platforms, Mr. HILL would have subscribed to the Philadelphia platform, because it bore the Democratic stamp.

Gold Democrat, are you a Hill? Not exactly on so low a plane of citizenship, but virtually as recreant to the country's manifest interests as he himself sees them, is the type of Democrat represented by the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND. He describes "the incorporation in the Democratic platform of a specific demand for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1" as a "great surprise and disappointment." And he refuses to say where his vote shall go. In 1896, when the honor of the country was threatened as it is now, Mr. CLEVELAND wouldn't vote to preserve the nation's honor. or at least he never confessed that he did He voted, presumably, for PALMER and BUCKNER, or went fishing. The probability would seem to be that this year he will fish

Are you a Cleveland? The Hon. THOMAS M. WALLER, formerly

Governor of Connecticut, is evidently more sensitive to political dishonesty and more manly in his ways, but Mr. WALLER's sentiments put him still but a grade higher than the other two men: "I was a Democrat and a bolter in 1898, and as the situation has not changed, I am a Democrat and a

"I retoice that the Bryan convention distinctly and iefinitely reiterated the 16 to 1 Socialist. Populist plank of the Chicago platform instead of concealing its intent and character by hoisting, as pirates some-

times do, an attractive and alluring flag. The im erialism, militarism and the other ingredients of the Kansas City platform may be well enough in themselves, but they e psed to lessen the foul taste of the 16 to 1 dose of p ason the composition contains. "The attempt of the Kansas City platform to mis ead thoughtful people by declaring that other issues will be made in the campaign more prominent than the 16 to 1 heresy, is too apparent and too silly to accomplish much harm.

'I do not know how I shall vote in November."

Ah, well! Every mind has its mysteries. Mr. WALLER'S perception of the identity of the Kansas City platform with that of Chicago is complete and he is not fooled by "the attempt of the Kansas City platform to mislead thoughtful people by declaring that other issues will be made more prominent than the 16 to 1 heresy." as it exists at present, is expensive and eager frowds gathered on street corners to But he does not "know how he will vote cumbrous. It is wholly to it that the present

sticks still to 16 to 1 is beyond persuasion and | do the thing that he plainly believes ought soal so is the man who has discerned its rot- to be done, namely, vote for the gold standard candidate, McKinley, alas! he

Are you a Waller? There is another kind of Democrat, who will not for a moment wait upon or compromise with the wrong in Bryanism. He is against it, and he will vote against it. He it seems to be absolute among business; will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. men, on the ground that political division We refer to the Hon, ABBAM STEVENS

Gold Democrat, a Hewitt is the thing

### The Last of a "Reformer."

The time was, but isn't, when the Hon. JOHN DE WITT WARNER'S opinions and advice on political duty had weight with men formerly of his way of thinking.

The main interest with which his outgivings now are scrutinized by his old associate reformers is that of curiosity-curiosity to see what new dodge or trip or backfall he has devised with which to throw his alleged principles to the floor.

More than a year ago, on July 5, 1899, Mr. WARNER telegraphed to the Philadelphia Times as follows:

"As matters now stand, I should heartly support BRYAN on a free trade, antil-mperialism platform as against MCKINLBY on any imaginable platform; and hope and expect that we shall have a united Democracy next year."

Mr. WARNER meant then that he hoped the issue of honest money would be shoved into the closet by BRYAN long enough for that candidate to get himself elected.

Free silver is not in the closet; it is on the front porch and at the top of the flagstaff, flaunting its deflance and its threat in the face of all sound-money men of the former Democracy. That makes no difference to Mr. JOHN DE WITT WARNER. He is for BRYAN on a free silver platform, with or without free trade, as against McKinley on any imaginable platform; and this is his pretext:

"Sixteen to one is a matter of tasta. It was mighty poor taste to put it in the platform, and of no earthly concern to anybody except to Democrats. in whose platform it is. If we choose to carry a corpse in our ssion, that is for us to decide. The fact that it is dead is enough answer to others who object. Perour country is to be permanently than as to what currency it may have temporarily, especially when know that it is the Greenback party, from which we are still in danger, that is pretending to be so scared

How respectable, in comparison, is even WEBSTER DAVIS'S explanation of his turn sixteen to one!

## Secretary Root's Task.

A series of important orders was issued by the Secretary of War during the past week, directing the movement of troops of our Army. The questions involved in the changes of station ordered are pressing. and the War Department has not a free hand in answering them. The Chinese crisis adds a new and unexpected element to a difficulty already great enough.

We have in the Philippines about 67,000 men, of whom about half are so-called Volunteers-really short-term Regulars. pledged to the idea that "the maintenance By the terms of the law under which these men are enlisted they must be brought the preservation of our national credit, to back to this country and mustered out the redemption of our public pledges and by July 1, 1901. At first sight, it seems the keeping inviolate of our country's as if a year was ample time in which to honor." In the convention, when the silver | bring them back. But there is more than impressively reflected in these few sen- ippines; for though the war there is ended, the necessity for a strong police force still exists. Our army in the Philippines is holding more than three hundred posts, and spirit of 'My Country 'Tis of Thee,' celebrations it cannot be withdrawn any more than the of the Fourth of July will pass away, and the policemen along Broadway can be taken off spirit of empire will be upon us." The Colonel their posts because there is no riot along that street.

On top of the question of replacing the Volunteers is that of an expedition to Pekin. One infantry regiment has started from Manila for China; and two squadrons of cavalry ordered from this country to Manila will be deflected to China. Eight battalions of infantry and five squadrons of cavalry are also to be sent to China. Gen. MAC-ARTHUR, commanding in the Philippines. has said that he can spare no more troops for China.

The Secretary of War cannot leave the Volunteers in the Philippines until December, at which time Congress meets for its final session. To withdraw them and replace them with Regulars will take some six months; the withdrawal must begin therefore in November, when the earliest regiment of Volunteers raised in this country-three regiments were raised in the islands-will have been in the Philippines about one year. Even if he could leave them there he cannot be sure what action Congress will take, though he can most certainly count on the prompt passage of an act that will relieve the situation to some extent.

The orders issued last week are the first looking to the changes necessary under the law. Three regiments of infantry now in Cuba are ordered back to this country, where, after a period of recuperation, they will be sent to the Philippines. Two battalions of the only infantry regiment now stationed wholly in the United States. the Fifteenth-six companies of the Seventh are in Alaska-are ordered to San Francisco. en route to the Philippines, and one battalion of infantry and one squadron of cavalry are ordered from Porto Rico to this country. It is hardly appreciated how few soldiers we have left in the United States. There are thirteen squadrons of cavalry, sixtyfive batteries of artillery, and fifteen battalions of infantry, of which one and a half are in Alaska. The order that brings twelve battalions back here from Cuba takes eight away, as well as five squadrons of cavalry.

It will be possible for the Secretary of War to put the returned Volunteers on garrison duty for a few months, but in no case longer than until July 1 of next year, to make up for the drain on the troops now in this country; but that expedient will be only temporary. If we had a militia, an actual National Guard, it could be drawn on to replace the Regulars sent to the Philippines, at least until Congress had taken some action to relieve the situation. As it is now, the question confronting the Secretary of War is, in effect, that of trying to make 65,000 men do the work of 100,000.

The most helpful action that Congress can take will be the increase of the Regular army to 100,000 men, and the casting aside of the so-called Volunteer system, so far as regimental organizations are concerned. With such an increase authorized, it might be made as rapidly or as slowly as is necessary; and it is not likely that the number will be unduly large. The Volunteer system,

argue 16 to 1; but they will not be collected in November!" The ounce of courage, or complications are due. Its abolition and conviction, or patriotism, or whatever force the increase suggested would provide is needed which would make Mr. WALLER most efficiently and rapidly for the needs of the Army, and at the same time afford an excellent opportunity for obtaining wartrained officers from the Volunteer regiments for subaltern officers of new Regular regiments. It is possible that many of the present Volunteers would enlist in the Regulars in the Philippines, leaving only skeleton organizations of Volunteer regiments to be mustered out in this country as the law requires. If they did, the question of withdrawal and replacement of Volunteers would be answered largely. The enlargement of the Regular army will be the least expensive way of solving the question now pressing for an answer, and of answering any other questions of the same kind that may arise.

## The Bench on Baseball.

The remarks of the Judge before whom the brawling baseball managers, BARROWS of Toronto and BUCKENBERGER of Rochester, were arraigned for disorderly conduct last Monday were well worthy of repetition. The fight between these representatives of the baseball business has already been described in The Sun. The Magistrate said:

" Baseball has been called the national game of this country. It is in the power of these men as repreentatives of the sport to keep its reputation above reproach and free from discredit. They should act as gentlemen. I fine you \$25."

These were wholesome words. The reputation of the national game should be above reproach. If every American citizen was as sincere a friend of it as the Rochester Judge, it would be rescued from the disgrace that surrounds it now. But unfortunately his remarks were not addressed to the proper parties, the head centres and responsible sources of the rufflanism which in Rochester the law has been compelled to lay its hands on.

BARROWS and BUCKENBERGER are very far removed from being the chief offenders. So also are the players, who are in almost continuous conflict with the umpire, reaching to positive violence, as in the case of DOYLE of New York, who within a few days knocked down the umpire whose decision displeased him. Guilt lies, in the first place, on the Presidents of the National League who, under the leadership of Mr. Andrew J. Freedman of New York, permit these same players, men in their employ and entirely subject to their control as to conditions of conduct, to dispute the umpire's decisions in direct violation of the so-called rules adopted for the game.

The root of rowdyism in baseball grows, not on the field, but in the clubhouses.

The Hon. BENTON McMILLIN, Governor of Tennessee, has written a letter to the Democrats of that State asking them not to press his candidacy for Senator. There is an impression in Tennessee that he ought to be content with his present office. For the sake of harmony and at the request of Col. BRYAN he flings away ambition. Still, it would not take a long or loud call to bring him into the field. The emotions are easily stirred when there is an office in sight.

WAPAKONETA, Ohlo, July 7.—In this city, near the old Blackhoof Bridge named after BLACK HOOF, an Indian chief, WAUGHPAUGHKAUGH HOOP, an Indian chief, WAUGHPAUGHRAUGE

We regret to hear of the gentleman's decease, but are happy in the thought that his name lives after him, and a mighty big place must Wapakoneta be if it can accommodate the

The Hon, EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., and the Hot DAVID BENNETT HILL will have the privilege of voting next fall for the income tax, against which they voted as Senators in Congress from

If we lose," Col. BRYAN tells the Nebraska Travelling Men's Bryan Club, "our children and our children's children will not succeed to the means Fourth of July celebrations by Bryan National Conventions

The Hon. ERVING WINSLOW has felt called ipon to refute Senator HOAR by means of a letter published in the anti-imperialist organs. 'It is a melancholy fact," writes the melancholy ERVING, "that your venerable hand has been the first to be sullied with the mud-slinging of the campaign, but it has done much, thank Heaven, to weaken the effect of your apostasy to the cause of liberty." It is a melancholy fact that the Springfield Republican which ought to know better, prints his Christian name in letters of living black as 'IRVING." Has greatness no rights that the printer is bound to respect?

# IN SOUTH AFRICA.

By the capture of Bethlehem after what is reported as severe fighting, the British are in possession of the head of the railway to Ladysmith through the Van Reenen Pass. By this movement the sphere of activity of Gen. De Wet's force is seriously narrowed and it is thrown up against the Basuto northern border and the Drakensberg Mountains toward Natal There is only one avenue of escape if the burghers mean to hold together and join the Transvaalers, that is, by one of the passes through the upper corner of Natal and across the Buffalo River. The probability is, however, that Lord Roberts has foreseen this and provided against it. The only option apparently left the burghers under the circumstances is surrender, for the area from which they can continue to draw supplies will be so restricted that they would soon be starved out, and it will be impossible for them to replenish their stock of ammunition. The end of the struggle in the Free State, therefore, seems close at hand. When that is reached, the whole force of the British will be thrown into the Transvaal, and we shall then see what power of resistance is left in the Transvaalers with all the advantages they enjoy of direct communication with the outer world and obtaining supplies so long as they can pay for

# Honest Folk in Brazil.

Letters recently written from the Biumenau district in southern Brazil, where there are about 50,000 German settlers, describe life there as absolutely patriarchal. There is practically no crime in the community. Everybody is working hard to develop he natural wealth of the country and the immigrants are both well-to-do and virtuous. Thus far they ave got along very well without gas, electricity or telephones. They receive the news of the world only in foreign papers, they are rarely visited by outsiders and have absolute faith in one another.

There is only one prison in the district, and though its failer receives a fair salary, his position is a sinecure. In the past five years there has been only one nmate of the prison. There are several hotels, but in most of them there are no locks on the doors and no one dreams of locking his door when this appliance is provided. When hungry folk enter the res taurants they find a liberal supply and variety of eatables spread out on the counters. Each helps himself to what he desires and at the end of his meal deposits the money he owes at the cashier's desk. The Germans seem to have created another Arcadia

# In the Democratic Club.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: Some of the small fry around this clubbouse talk very confidently, but the oldest and wisest feel that Bryan and Stevenson haven't a ghost of a show. average sentiment of the 1,600 members of this club. Richard Croker to the contrary, but like Hill, with a purpose. Bets have been made in this clubhouse of two to one in favor of McKinley, within the last two days. GOLD DEMOCRAT.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB, July 9.

A RUSH TO PORTO RICO. ement of the Immigration Law Needed

想起的原理的现在分词 医维克斯氏征定点杆

to Keep Out Cheap Labor. WASHINGTON, July 10-Roman Dobbler, Imnigrant Inspector at New York, who was sent to Porto Rico in May to look into the requirements of the island in respect to the immigration service, returned to Washington to-day and made his report. He recommends that stations be established at San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez, and that a vigorous enforcement of the Federal Immigration law be carried

out. He said this afternoon: "Porto Rico already has a surplus of laborers and there is no room for the cheap labor that has rushed into the island in a continual flow, especially from neighboring islands, the American occupation. The most undethe American occupation. The most undesirable class comes from the BritishWest Indies, where negroes who speak English have thought that they might have a better chance in Porto Rico now that the Americans are in control there. Six foreign lines touch at Porto Rico on their way to Mexico and South America and these lines bring immigrants from Europe and the Leeward Islands and also from Mexico and especially from South America during times of revolution there. Political agitators come from South America and are particularly undesirable.

sirable.
"At present the collectors on the island are trying to carry out the Immigration lew, but are having a hard time of it. A bad class of people have been coming in from the British West Indies. Martinique and St. Thomas, and there has been considerable friction already between native laborers and those who have rushed in ready to work at cheap wages."

### RED CROSS REORGANIZATION. An Association Formed Under the Charte

### Recently Granted by Congress. WASHINGTON, July 10.-The American Na

tional Red Cross to-day surrendered its charter of incorporation under the law of the Distric of Columbia and reorganized under the na tional charter granted by special act of Con gress at the last session. More than a majority of the fifty-five incorporators named by the act were either present or represented :

the act were either present or represented at to-day's meeting. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and Miss Clara Barton, B. H. Warner, Stephen E. Barton, Miss Ellen Spencer Mussey, William Flather, Mrs. James Tanner and H. B. F. Macfarland of the District of Columbia; Walter P. Phillips of Connecticut, W. H. Michael of Nebraska, Samuel E. Jarvis of New York, A. C. Kaufman of South Carolina, Joseph Gardner of Indiana, Gen. Daniel Hastings of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Phebe Hearst of California were elected members of the Board of Control, which will choose officers.

## Presidential Ticket Ancestry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. In THE SUN of to-day, in an article entitled "The Personal Facts," you state that President McKinley is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Etnnological authorities who have made the President's genealogy the subject of some investigation have been unable to discover any Scottish strain in his pedigree. The McKinley ancestors were settled for many generations in Ireland previous to their advent in this country. The Irish men who came here during the latter part of the eighteenth century called themselves Irishmen without any Sootch prefix-they would have resented being called Scotch-Irishmen. These emigrants named their settlements after their Irish birthplaces and they came to this continent as fugitives from English injustice and misrule

The Scotch-Irishman, like the Anglo-Saxor American, is one of the ludicrous discoveries of the last quarter of a century. It is a fact that large settlements of Scotch were made i Ulster at various periods of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but it is also the fact (agreed upon by all students of ethnology) that Scotland was originally settled by Irishmen Therefore, these Scotchmen were but returning

Therefore, these Scotchmen were but returning to the mother country.

You say that Gov. Roosevelt is one of the original members of the American-Irish Historical Society, the membership of which is limited to men of Irish extraction. But let us see what he has to say upon the subject.

At the New England dinner, Brooklyn, reported in the New York Sun of Dec. 22, 1898 the Governor said:

" I am half Irish, as well as half Dutch. I have he eceasion to tell a New England Senator, a very intimate friend, when he has reviled me, saying that the Dutch are a conquered race, that what he says is per fectly true, but that the other half of me, the Irish, has avenged the Dutch."

At the New England dinner, New York, on Dec. 22, 1898, reported in the New York Tribune.

"Your ancestors, and my ancestors, too, for a though your ancestors were English and mine mainly Dutch and Irish, still fundamentally we fought for

At a dinner given to Joseph H. Choate at the Union League Club, New York, some of the preceding speakers frequently spoke of the Anglo-Sexon race. The Governor has always resented characterizing the American people as Anglo-Saxon, and upon this occasion he remarked:

eulogistic terms of the Anglo-Saxon race I could not where the Dutch and Irish came in. We are not Anglo-Saxons; we are Americans. I see many men in the number before me wearing the button that signi fies that they have fought in the Civil War, the most righteous war of all. It was a war that made illustrious the names of Sherman, Sheridan and Grant. These names are the pride of all Americans, German. Irish Dutch or English of whatever extraction, and their preëminent genius, both in peace and war, cannot with justice be ascribed to one racial origin."

Of one thing we may all be assured and that is that Theodore Roosevelt is not an Anglo-Saxon—he is an American.

New York, July 9. T. St. John Gaffney.

# Meeting With a Sad Democrat.

A tired delegate from the Bryan convention came into the smoker at Indianapolis. He was sedate, reflective and mournful. He didn't look like a mar returning from victory. He didn't seem to be satisfied with anything. He sat down, put three fingers on his brow and looked down. Then he breathed

a long breath and sighed. "Enthustatic convention at Kansas City," I said. The delegate was silent. "Nominated strong men?" I said with an upware

"Some think so. Ell." he sighed.

"Why we Democrats haven't made any mistake?" "Might have done better." Then he looked at me

over his glasses as if he wanted to unburden himsel Then, scratching his ear and thinking two minutes "Yes, we all thought we did it, but on reflection we and the party wasn't in it. Do you know," he said slowly, 'that the delegates from the States that cor trol 287 Electoral votes out of the 447 votes did not

want free silver, 16 to 1, at all, but Bryan with 16 delegates behind him knocked us out. Is that Demo "O, that's all right," I said, "we will win on im

"Imperialism? Why Bryan drew his Colonel" salary to put up the American flag in Porto Rico and Manila. Does he think we patriotic American are going to pull it cown? Imperialism! Why we can't have imperialism without an Emperor. No. it is expansion or contraction, and we Democrats will not contract the nation. We'll pull down no flag." "But the sympathy in the platform for the Boers-

wont that catch the masses?" I asked.

"Catch nothing! What have Boers in Africa, Eli, go to do with America? The f ct is," said the brokenhearted delegate, "we've got no platform that an honest, patriotic Democrat can stand on. Any boy knows that free silver is a 150 per cent bonus on the product of the sliver mine owner, and the loss to the overnment will have to be paid some day by the corn and cotton planter. The farmer or the manufacture are not in it. Neither is the shop man or the cowboy. The old free trade and free silver platform is player out. It will not decrive the people again. Grover's old free trade proved a disappointment and a calamity and now what have they given us? Why, a chance o have Adial Stevenson with Grover's corpse of a free-trade policy, which broke up factories, starved the laborer, made a deficit and sent gold out of the country. On the top of this they place free coinage and ask 75,000,000 Americans to double the price of silver for 1,400,000,000 people."

"Yes, Ell, I'm a Democrat; but Tammany Hall, Bryan, Altgeld and Tillman have got us into trousers 'hind side before,' and we are walking

"But we Democrats are down on the trusts," I said. "Yes, Ell, you are. Mayor Van Wyck revolutes against trusts with 2,760 shares of Ice Trust in his pockets-and the poor suffering in New York. Then there's Richardson, the "Messages of the Presidents" list. These things, when I think about them, ELI PERKINA

WAR ON CONTRACT LABORERS. Effort to Stop Their Importation at New Orleans to Work in Sugar Fields.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 10. -- For several years there have been complaints that a large have come to New Orleans to work in the sugar district. Wages are high there, and the Italian laborers are in great demand and find employment the moment they land; indeed, there are usually a score or more planters or overseers in waiting when each vessel arrives from Italy, and the Italians no sooner step from the steamer than they start to the sugar fields. The Immigration Commissioner has declared that he believed that many of the immigrants have come under contract, but that it has been impossible to prove it or hold the immigrants. The Treasury Department has undertaken to break up the practice. The usual force of inspectors was therefore, increased when the stramer Palermo arrived here, Immigration Commissioner Monigomery of New Orleans being reenforced by immigration Commissioner Levy of Galveston and several physicians of the United States Marine Hospital Service. There has been a far more rigid inspection with the versel, so that 150 of the 560 immigrants have been rejected for physical reasons or because they come under contract. Some of the 150 may yet be able to pass, but the steamship company will carry mere Italian immigrants back to Palermo than it ever did before and will be more careful about the passengers it brings to New Orleans. It is thought that one or two more rigid examinations will break up contract labor immigration. that he believed that many of the immigrants

## DOG MEAT IN GERMANY.

#### It Is Eaten While Many First-Class Products Are Excluded by a New Law. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- Consul-General Guen-

"On account of the high price of other meat, not only horse meat but also dog meat is used by people as an article of food in Germany. The new Meat Inspection bill, called here 'A law to raise the price of meat, does not adequately protect the consumer against bad meat, but excludes many first-class products from the country. According to the statistical year book of German cities it appears that the consumption of horse meat is on the increase, and in Breslau, Chemnitz, Dresden, Leipsic, Zwickau and other places dogs are slaughtered for food."

## FOR A FIVE-CENT FARE.

#### Counsel for Ex-Senator McNulty to See the Attorney-General To-day.

Baldwin & Ward, attorneys for former Senator P. W. McNulty, in the proceedings to stop the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from charging a 10-cent fare to Coney Island, have declined to bring the controversy before the Appellate Division on an agreed upon statement of facts, a proposition submitted by Sheehan & Collin on behalf of the company. Mr. Baldwin will make application to the Attorney-General at Albany to-day to have an action started for the annulment of the company's charter on the ground that the five-cent fare law has been violated.

## A RUSSIAN'S VIEW OF CHINA. Desirous of Peace and Fearful of the Avarice

of Other Nations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:-Sir: Taking the liberty of submitting to you the enclosed letter in his country's politics, I hope that you will have to admit that Russians are nothing if not consistent in their estimates of living issues - be it Boer or Boxer -and in their distrust of the spirit of commercialism that permeates the Anglo-Saxon civilization of the

present time. On my part, I would beg leave to direct your atten tion to a few facts which lie at the bottom of the Russian point of view of the present crisis in China: First-Unlike other Caucasians, Russians do not lespise the Mongo lans, no more than they despise or inderestimate the capacities or courage of the people of any other civilization that is different from their own; in fact, the Russian is a firm believer in th "live-and-let-live" policy.

Second-Russians living as they do next door to China, and in good understanding with the Chinese people, have had the so-called missionary and "civiliaing" efforts of other nations there constantly before their eyes; need I add that those observations are hardly calculated to cure the Russians of their inveterate d like to commodities-like opium, for instance, that is to the value of \$35,000,000 every year-kept on building railroads that are threatening the Chinese with a violent upheaval of economic and social condition obtaining in their old country. And every effort that the Chinese made to keep off the foreign intruders was met with threats on the part of the foreigners to wage war on them unless they submit to the foreign

yoke that was being fastened on them As long as the missionaries stayed there quietly. attending to their work of Christianization, they wer suffered to remain: but when those missionaries turned hustlers and became advance agents of com.

suffered to remain; but when those missionaries turned hustlers and became advance agents of commercial. political and land-grabbing concerns, then the Chinese people—not the Chinese rulers, mind you, but the Chinese population—turned against them.

The work of Europeans in China is dishonest work, unrighteous work; and this, I assure you, is the sincere conviction of Russians throughout the land. Meantime it seems that we already have put our finger in that mess; Russian blood is now flowing in China.

We Russians were now for centuries living in good neighborty understanding with the Chinese; all the territory that Russia needed in eastern Siberia was of late years acquired from China through amice ble understandings. Large desert areas are stretched out between the populated portions of both empires; lands that it would require many years to fill with population. Briefly, we had a good hundred years of peace with China insured, when, right of a sudden, we had to thrust ourselves in this general melée.

Our diplemate were caught napping in Pekin and in our Chinese consulates, and now we have, notens wolfen, to try and save them, spoiling thereby our good relations with China.

Owing to our great strength in those parts having, with the exception of the Japanese, the largest military force at hand, it is we how will have to bear the brunt of the war in China: yet when the war is over it will be the other nations who will get the spoils to the detriment of Russia.

Yesterday came the news of the successful bombardment of Taku and the killing of a Russian navy officer and of a dozen seamen. And, as misfortune would have it at this very time, amid all these complications, Count Muravieff suddenly died yesterday.

I would not undertake to say whether even he could have coned with the Chinese tangets.

yesterday.
I would not undertake to say whether even he could I would not undertake to say whether even he could have coped with the Chinese tangle successfully; but, at any rate, the people here had confidence in Muravieff's wisdom and were secure in his patriotism; while now in the present great urgency of having another man at the Foreign Office some German or other will be put in charge there—one of those Germans who, as a rule, do not even know how to look at any given thing from the standpoint of us Bussians.

One thing is satisfactory, and that is the second

Russians.

One thing is satisfactory and that is that we have a good man in charge of allairs in China named Vice-Admiral Alexieff, who has been put in full and undivided command of the naval and land forces of Russia in China at present—a man of 55, of high intelligence and the utmost energy.

B. MacGahan.

Letter from my Russian correspondent, dated St. Petersburg, June 22.

... . . One can readily understand what s being done in China; but what I fail to understand is: What is it that we Russ'ans are doing there? Maybe it was the English themselves who saw to it that there should be work in that part of the world for Europeans to see to, so as to keep their minds off England's affairs elsewhere: again, it may well be that the proverbial worm has turned; that the Chinaman's rationce has given out and the widespread dissatisfaction obtaining in China of late years has of itself turned to rebellion-a rebellion which the Chinese Government will abet were it to promise to be success'ul, but which'it will crush with whole-sale executions of the rebels in case it should be unable to withstand the pressure of the

sale executions of the rebels in case it should be unable to withstand the pressure of the Europeans.

"The work of the Europeans in China is unrighteous work—robber work, in fact. The Chinese were sitting home peacefully, never dreaming of intruding on any one, but foreigners kent on flocking into the Chinamen's country, claiming uncessingly all kinds of privileges and concessions detrimental tythe interests of the Chinamen thems dves; foreigners kept on forcing on the Chinese shoddy and even harmful "aggressive" Christianity and their contempt for the use of the cloak of religion or civilization in the prosecution of landgrabbing and concession hunting schemes.

"Russians are hardly likely to forget at the present time that it was officers of the Kaiser's army that were detailed and sent to China as instructors and organizers of the Chinese army after its defeat in China's last war with Japan; that up to the very latest time nearly all the armaments of the Chinese were introduced under the direction and supervision of British Collector o' Chinese Customs, purposely shut his eves to the funeres e importation of armaments of the

officer, while Sir Robert Hart, British Collector of Chinese Customs, purposely shut his eves to the Immerse importation of armanent and of war supplies into China, deeming them a good thing to have there anent. "Russina aggress on," not to speak of the material benefit accruing from the sale of the same to firms in England. Again, Russians know that it is England who made it her special care to organize in China two naval schools for Chinase boys, e Tablishing one in Tien-Tsin and the other in Fu-Chow, naval schools in which the instruction is carried on in the English language.

"What else was it but blind fear and jealousy of Russia that made England and Germany guilty of the crime of equipping thus the Chinese land and naval forces which are now turned against all foreigners alike?"

## \$5,589,545 69 MORE CITY BONDS. Big Bunch for the Hall of Records Site and

the Willett Street Park. The Board of Estimate voted yesterday to authorize bond issues amounting to number of contract laborers, mainly Italians, \$5,589,545.69 for the following purposes: American Museum of Natural History, \$150,000; Hudson Street Park, \$115,000; skating rink and clubhouse at Van Cortlandt Park, \$20,000; Botanical Gardens, \$200,000; Ninety-sixth street viaduot on Riverside Drive, \$91,810,83; Fire Department repair shops, \$200,000; Highbridge and Jerome Park Reservoir, pumping plants, \$313,-000; watershed awards, \$270,000; Brooklyn water mains, \$250,000; Milburn pumping station, \$75,000; Tottenville water works, \$10,000; charitable institutions, \$40,800; Hall of Records site, \$1,726,622,04; Willett Street Park, \$2,045,-424,62; Honocopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, \$70,-930,35; Grand street, Brooklyn, improvement, \$10,200; counsel fees to Thomas C. O'Suillyan, \$8,000; school room improvements, \$11,858.

The board instructed Corporation Counsel Whalen to acquire the land for the new East River bridges, the estimased cost of which will be \$2,074,000. A resolution authorizing bonds for \$487,000 to pay for a new girls' high school was objected to by President Guggenheimer who declared that the tendency now was to make school buildings too elaborate and ornate, e said that two schoolhouses should not cost more than half a million dollars. The board referred the resolution to him for investigation. son Street Park, \$115,000; skating rink and club-

### DOWNTOWN TUNNEL DIGGING. Work on the Open Cut in Elm Street Begun Yesterday.

The Degnon-McLean Construction Company began yesterday the work of excavating the second section of the Rapid Transit Subway at Elm and Great Jones streets. The section extends south from that point to the centre of Chambers street, the end of the Post Office loop section. Fifty men were set to work on the new section and twenty-five carts were employed to take the dirt excavated to the soows at the foot of Canal street. Eim street is not paved here and after an old-fashioned farmer's plough, drawn by four horses, had made fur-rows from curb to curb on the block between Great Jones and Bond streets the first day's work of the shovellers was as easy as digging a garden.

work of the shoveners was as easy as degans a garden.

The excavation in Elm street is to be entirely of the open cut variety. Mr. Degnon said yesterday that he hoped to get some of his structural steel next month. Until then his work will be of a preliminary character and consist principally of getting water pipes out of the way.

# PLAYTIME AT CITY HALL.

Council Manages to Meet and Asks for More Express Trains to The Bronx. Both branches of the Municipal Assembly were called to meet, yesterday, but the Council alone was able to get a quorum. The Aldermen waited an hour and then adjourned. The Council cleared up its calendar and voted to

take a vacation for two weeks. Councilman Murray (Tam.) introduced a resolution reciting that the express train service on the Third avenue elevated railway is inadon the Third avenue elevated railway is inad-equate, and requesting the company to com-plete the third track between Ninth street and 129th street, and then to run enough express trains over the entire line to satisfy the demands of the public. Mr. Murray lives at 1262 Boston road. The resolution was adopted. The Council also voted to place on file Pres-ident Guggenheimer's ordinance restricting trucking on Fifth avenue.

## TESTING AN ELECTRIC LOG. Navy Experimenting With a New Contrivance

to Register Distance Travelled. NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.-The torpede boat Porter has concluded some tests with the McGray electric log held here at the order of Secretary Long. The board conducting the tests consisted of Lieut. Bronough, Lieut. tests consisted of Lieut. Bronough, Lieut. Gillis and Ensign Hallighan. The log is an ordinary rotator, on whose shaft a carriage travels back and forth, completing an electric circuit at every twentieth of a kno and registering on a dial placed on board ship. A battery of twelve dry cells will run the log 15,000 miles. At ordinary speed 150 feet of cable are required, and at twenty-four knots 250 feet of cable are used. The Porter was run rom ten to twenty-four-knot speed yesterday and the log worked perfectly. One of the logs is now on board the flagship New York.

## "LITTLE ITALY" CLEANED UP A Great Outpouring of Disinfectants There to

Ward Off Possible Disease. The Health Department officials yesterday disinfected "Little Italy," which lies between cond avenue and the East River and 117th streets. Several thousand gallons of disinfectant were sprinkled in and about those disinfectant were sprinkled in and about those tenements there which needed attention and several thousand gailons more were poured over the ground recently cleared for a park at 111th and 114th streets and First and Pleasant avenues. Since the tenements were razed the neighborhood has used the place as a dumping ground for refuse and the attention of the Health Department has been drawn to the unsanitary condition of the place.

# Divorce Decree Set Aside as a Punishment.

From the Chicago Record. Mrs. Emma Collins was granted a divorce by Judge Simmons of Fort Scott, Kan., one month ago. The next day she married J. H. Johnson of Joplin, Mo. The Judge, learning of her intentions, wired her a warning that if she married so soon after being divorced he would set the divorce decree aside. The telegram was received half an hour after the wedding. At the command of the Judge the young woman on Saturday appeared in his court, although her friends had exerted every possible influence to mollify the inexorable Judge.

Judge Simmons used some very pertinent and pointed phrases in the judical scoring he administered to the delinquent. He said:

administered to the delinquent. He said:
Your method of transacting business was too swift for me. At the moment the Court was seriously engaged in the unbleasant duty of severing your marriage relations with one man you were spreading the feast for a wedding to another. Our statute expressily stipulates that the decree does not become absolute until six months after its rendition. You made use of the statutes of Kansas to obtain a divorce, and then in utter disregard of those statutes you married in Missouri. Duly requires that such an example be set in your case that others may be deterred from following your example. I do not intend to advertise the Sixth Judicial district of Kansas as a dumping ground for domestic infelicities of matrimonial adventurers.

Judge Simmons then set the divorce decrees

Judge Simmons then set the divorce decree aside, so that she is safely the wife of Mr. Col-lins once more, and the marriage with Mr. John-son becomes void or bigamous. It is reported son becomes void or bigamous. It is reported that she will apply for divorce in Missouri.

# Sunday Duty in the London Post Office.

From the London Truth. Up to the present time Sunday duty in the London postal district has been provided by voluntary attendance, but latterly, for some reason, the number of volunteers has gradually diminished until it has been found necessary to make the Sunday service compulsory. It is somewhat singular that although the men affected by this order subscribed to the liability upon first entering the Post Office they are now agitating against its being carried out; but as it is imperative that the duty should be performed, and the authorities endeavor to make the work as light as possible by regulating the attendance for each man to one Sunday in six. with the privilege of providing substitutes, there is not likely to be much sympathy

# The Poer Camp at the Paris Exhibition.

From the London Truth. A side show of the Exhibition is a Boer camp. It is something in the nature of the Buffalo Bill entertainment. Visitors see a fight between Boers and British. The latter are driven out of the field-a cause of deep satisfaction to French spectators. After the fight one can talk to the combatants, among whom is a Boer who for six years was coachman to President Kruger. These Boers are not all of pure European descent. Those of unmixed Dutch race have light, sky-blue eyes without much expression, but honest. Their features are roughly formed. I was surprised to notice great weakness in their mouths, which look unfinished and made only for eating coarse food.

## Prices for Old Violins. From the London Truth.

At the sale of old violins from the collection of Mr. Pomeroy of Clifton last week, although the aggregate was large, there was none of those £2,000 violins, upon the high value of which the fiddler collector hugs himself. Indeed, the gem of the collection, a J. B. Guadagnini, with a silver-mounted bow, went for \$160; while a Nicolas Lupot, dated 1796, with Hill & Son's guarantee, fetched only \$60. The viola by Viullaume, which carried off the prize at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, fetched only \$29, and a violin by Carl Tononi 167. All these, beyond much question, were genuine instruments, but a Peter Guarnerius, which fetched only £27, was, although genuine, no complete, the belly and head, which years age had met with an accident, not being original.